A SHORT ACCOUNT, OF THE Nature and Use OF MAPS.

AS ALSO

Some ſhort Diſcourſes of the Properties of the Earth, and of the ſeveral Inhabitants thereof.

To which is Subjoin'd,

A Catalogue of the Factories and places now in poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, *Spaniards*, *Portegueze* and *Danes*, both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*.

LONDON,

Printed, and are to be Sold by Mr. *Mount*, at the *Poſtern* on *Tower-Hill*; Mr. *Lea* at the *Atlas* and *Hercules* in *Cheapſide*; Mr. *Morgan* Mathematical Inſtrumen maker undet *St. Dunſtan's* Church, *Fleetſtreet*; and *William Alingham*, Mathematick-Teacher, in C nel-Row, *Weſtminſter*, 1698.

A

SHORT ACCOUNT,

OF THE

Nature and Use

OF

MAPS

AS ALSO

Some short Discourses of the Properties of the Earth, and of the several Inhabitants thereof.

To which is Subjoin'd,

A Catalogue of the Factories and places now in possession of the *English*, *French*, *Dutch*, *Spaniards*, *Portuguese* and *Danes*, both in the *East* and *West Indies*.

LONDON,

Printed, and are to be Sold by Mr. [illegible], at the [illegible] on [illegible] at the [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible]; Mr. [illegible] Mathematical Instruments [illegible] maker under [illegible] Church, [illegible] [illegible] Tocchet, in [illegible]

TO THE READER.

Reader,

THE *design of the Ensuing Treatise, is a short Account of the Nature and Use of Maps; a knowledge of great advantage to several sorts of People; and the principal branch of that noble Science of* Geography, *which informs you in the Nature, Property and Magnitude, not only of the whole* Earth, *but also of each distinct*

distinct and particular part thereof.

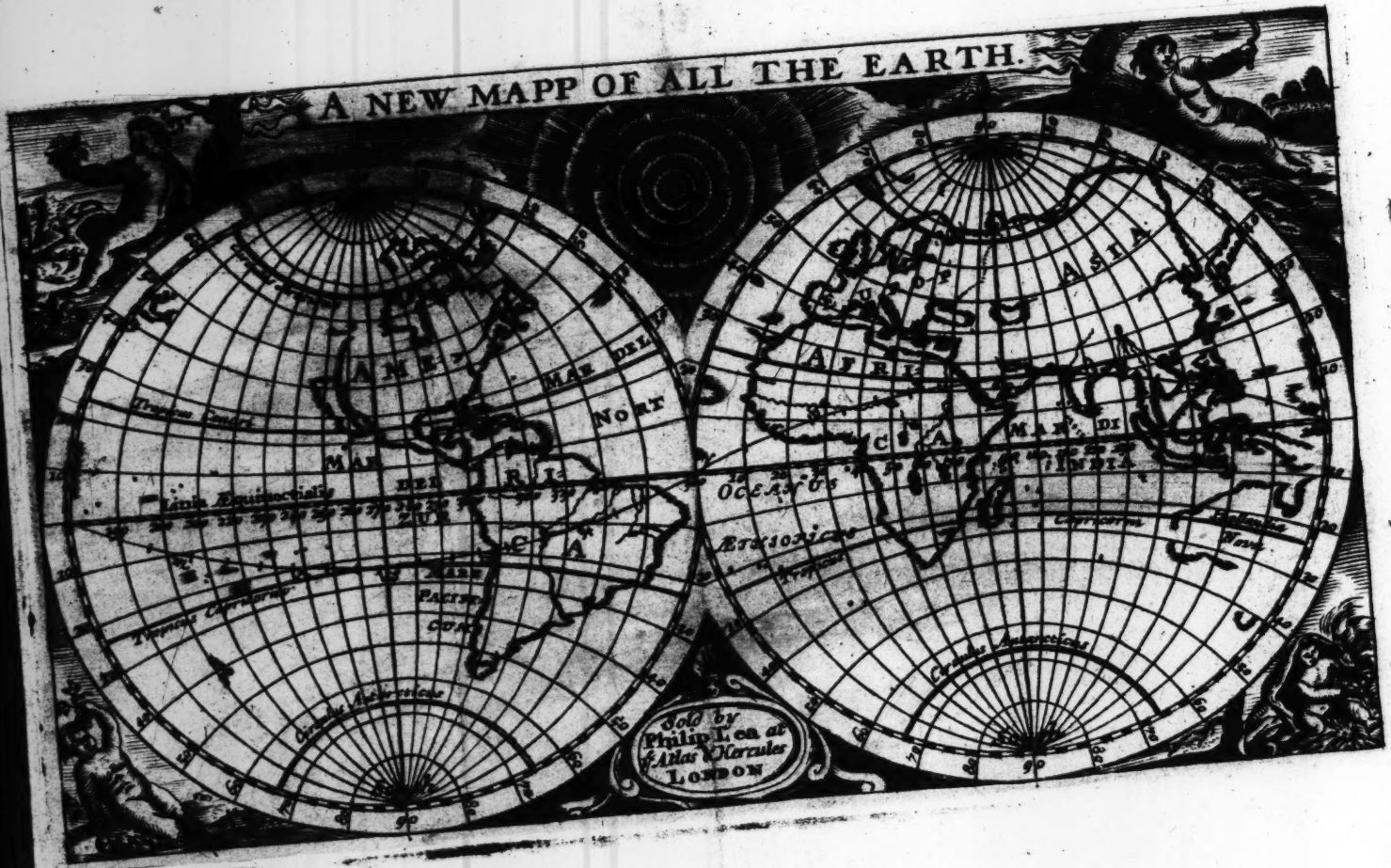
For by this Science the Divine, Merchant, Souldier *and* Traveller, *may (without danger of those apparent hazards they are like to fall under) take a particular View of those vast and pleasant Countries, they have occasion to visit or mention in their several Vocations. Such, with many other, are the advantages of this Excellent Science. But leaving this, I shall give you a short account of the ensuing Treatise, which as the Title informs you, is the Nature and use of Maps,*

in

in which I have incerted such Discourses as is requisite to give you a clear understanding of the Nature and Reason of their projection: Next I proceed to their Use, in knowing how to find out any place, by the most practical and Common Methods yet known; and also how to Measure the Distance betwixt two places when found in any Map; with other pleasant Accounts of the Distinction and Division of the Earth into Zones, Climates *and* Parallels.

A *Lastly, I have added a Catalogue of the Places and Factories now in posession of the* English,

English, French, Dutch Spanniards, Portugueze *and* Danes, *both in the* East *and* West-Indies, *as they were Collected by an Ingenious Author; all which is humbly presented to those, whose Genious leads them to the consideration of such Excellent Inquiries.*


A NEW MAPP OF ALL THE EARTH.
Sold by
Philip Lea at
the Atlas & Hercules
LONDON
Linia Æquinoctialis
Tropicus Cancri
Tropicus Capricorni
Circulus Antarcticus
Circulus Antarcticus
Capricorni
Tropicus
OCEANUS
ÆTHIOPICUS
MAR DEL
NORT
MAR DEL
ZUR
MARE
PACIFICUM
ASIA
AFRICA
MAR DI
INDIA
Nova

OF THE EARTH.

THE *Earth* was in the Beginning, by Command of the Most High, created out of a *Chaos*, or a confused Heap, which before had no Form, and was made a Habitation for Man to dwell upon, that, for a time, he might Contemplate upon the inferiour Works of his Creator. The Description of this Earth is termed *Geography*, and the Figure that the Earth and Water do together Constitute, is, by many Observations and Experiments prov'd to be round, or in form of a Globe, hanging by nothing in the Air, and by the most Accurate Observations its Circumference, is found near 24971 *English* Miles, and consequently its Diameter 7291 of the said Miles, as has been found by the late Experiments of several Nations. The

greateſt part of this Globe is covered with Water, for ought we yet know, which at the Creation, by the Almighty Decree, was gathered into one place, call'd the *Sea*: This Ball, or Globe, of Earth and Water, is covered with a thin ſubtile matter, call'd *Air*, by which it is rendred Habitable, in the Center of this Globe, is an Actractive Power, by vertue whereof all heavy Bodies, though looſed from it, will again return and cling to it, by which faculty 'tis defended from Diſſolution, in not permiting the leaſt part thereof to be ſeperated from it.

This Globe by its (or the Suns) twofold motion, enjoys the grateful Viciſſitudes of Day and Night, Winter and Summer; the firſt, by turning upon its own Axis once in 24 Hours, and the ſecond, by having the ſaid Axis carried about the Sun in the ſpace of one Year, by ſome unknown principle of Nature, during the time of its other Revolution; and this Axis not being perpendicular to the plain, in which the ſaid Annual Motion is performed, cauſeth one Hemiſphere to have more of the Sun's Light for one half Year, and the other Hemiſphere for the other.

Argu-

Arguments for proving the Spherick, or Globular form of the Earth.

A Globe, or Sphere, is a perfect round ſolid Body, contained under one Surface, in the midſt of which is a point call'd the *Center*, from whence all Lines drawn to the out-ſide are equal; theſe Lines are termed *Semidiameters*.

Of this Form and Figure is the whole Earth and Sea, as we have reaſon to conclude, from ſeveral undoubted Obſervations and Experiments, the principal of which follows.

Firſt, Eclipſes of the Moon which are cauſed by the Earths coming betwixt the Sun and Her; for the Moon having no light, but what ſhe receives from the Sun, is hindred of it by the Opaque Body of the Earth, who interpoſing betwixt the Sun and Moon, caſts her ſhaddow upon the Moon, which to us appears Circular thereon; and therefore, according to *Optick* Principles, the Earth from whence it proceeds, is a Spherick, or Globular Body.

Secondly, Eclipses of the Sun, which are caused by the Moon's passing betwixt him and those places where he appears Eclipsed; for unless the Earth were Globular, as Astronomers have assumed it, the time when, and place where, Solar Eclipses should happen, could not be determin'd; but seeing both time and place is nicely limited, their supposition of the Earth's roundess must needs be true.

Thirdly, Because all the *Phenomenæ* do Rise, Culminate, and Set sooner to the *Eastern* then to *Western* Inhabitants, as has been observed by those who have carried correct Time-keepers to Sea, and this proportionally according to the roundness of the Earth.

Fourthly, Viewing from the shoar a Ship a good distance from you, at first you shall only perceive her Top-sails, but as she approaches nearer, you shall see her Lower-sails, and at last her Hull, which I think is an Evident Proof of the Earth's Sphericity; for did not the Globosity of the Water interpose betwixt our sight and the Ship, we might more easily see her Hull than her Top-sails at first.

Fifthly,

Fifthly, Our Modern Navigators, in their Voyages, especially those that have been made round the World by *Drake* and *Cavendish*, make it very apparent; for sailing *Eastward*, they have, without turning back, arived to the place from whence they first set Sail, only they came short home by one Day and Night, that is, they were absent 24 Hours more by their own reckoning, than by the account of them kept at Home, which thing further Confirms the Earth's Sphericity.

Sixthly, It is found by daily Practice, that the Degrees of every parallel upon Earth, have the same proportion to the Degrees of the Equinoctial, as the Degrees of the like parallel of an Artificial Globe, has to a Degree of the Equinoctial thereon described.

Seventhly, and *Lastly*, Common Experience shows us, That sailing, or going towards the *North*, we raise the *North-Pole*, and *Northern Stars*, and on the contrary, do depress the *South-Pole* and *Southern Stars*, the *North* Elevation encreasing equally with the *South* Depression, and both proportional according to the distance sailed, the like happens in

ſailing *Southwards*; beſides, the Oblique Aſcention, Deſcentions, Amplitude of riſeing and ſeting of the Sun, Moon and Stars, would be the ſame in all places, were not the Earth Globular.

And it may further be obſervable, that was not the Earth Globular, but a long Round-flat, as ſome have fooliſhly imagined, then theſe abſurdities would follow, *viz.*

The Elevation of the Pole, and Height of the Stars, would be the ſame in all places.

The ſame appearance of the Heavens would be to all Inhabitants.

The Sun, Moon and Stars would Riſe, Culminate, and Set, to all places at the ſame time.

Eclipſes would appear to all People at the ſame time.

The Days and Nights would be of the ſame length to all parts, neither would there be Day in one place, when there is Night in another.

Shadows would be alike in all places, that is, all of them would be one way, neither would one Country be Hotter or Colder than another.

But

But though we thus endeavour to prove the Earth round, yet it must not strickly be taken, as if there were no inequalities of its Surface; for the Mountains, Hills and Vallies, which are so common in most parts of it, cause some Irregularities and Craggines in the Surface; yet because the greatness of these inequalities have scarce any sensible proportion to the whole, the height of the highest Mountain being not $\frac{1}{6000}$ part of its Diameter, which is inconsiderable; and therefore notwithstanding these small Irregularities, we may affirm the Earth to be round, or in form of a Globe, or Sphere.

Of the Measure of the Earth.

THE Earth and Water being of this Form, we shall in the next place enquire into its Extent, for the effecting of which, several Essays have been made, to find either its Circumference or Diameter; for when one of them is gotten, the other is easily known, and by having them both, its Surface and Solidity may be nicely Discovered.

Now, as their Concluſions has been different, ſo has the ways by which they have endeavoured to attain them. *Eratoſthenes*'s way was by the Sun-beams, and Shade of a Stile, *vid. Deſchale*'s *uſe of* 29. 1 *Euc.* *Maurolycus* Abbot of *Meſſuva*, his way was by finding the Quantity of the Angle, made by two lines drawn from the Surface of the Earth, to the top of any high Hill, *vid. Deſchale*'s uſe of the 6. 2. *Euc.* A third way was by Eclipſes, which is very uncertain, for a ſmall miſtake in the times of Obſervation at one or both of the places, will cauſe a very great and ſenſible Error, in the diſtances of the ſaid places.

A Fourth and ſureſt way which has been try'd by moſt Nations, is, that of meaſuring *North* and *South* under one Meridian, ſome good large Diſtance, *viz.* one or two Hundred Miles; for in thoſe Obſervations of ſmall Diſtances, there can be no certain Concluſion. The method of doing this, is either with an Inſtrument and Chain, or elſe with a *Perambulator*, or meaſuring Wheel, which after 'tis actually taken, muſt with great care be plotted down upon Paper, but not without allowing for the Variation

of

of the Needle, and all notable Aſcents and Deſcents with other turnings and windings, that will of neceſſity be met with in the way, and ſo by this means we ſhall come to know how many Miles on the Earth will anſwer to a Degree in the Heavens, provided an exact Obſervation by a large Quadrant, or other Inſtrument, be made to find the Latitude of the place we begin to meaſure from, and the Latitude of the place we meaſure to.

According to this Method, did Mr. *Richard Norwood*, a good Mathematician, and an able Sea-man, in the Year 1635. make an Experiment in meaſuring the Diſtance betwixt *London* and *York*, by which he found one Degree upon Earth, that is, the $\frac{1}{360}$ part of the Circumference of the Earth to contain 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Engliſh* Miles (each *Engliſh* Mile containing 5280 Feet) and conſequently the whole Circumference of the Earth 24971 *Engliſh* Miles, and its Diameter 7291 of the ſame. From theſe Dimenſions will the Area of the Surface of the whole Globe of Earth and Water be found to be 197795291 ſquare *Engliſh* Miles, and its ſolid Content 261089784120 Cubical

cal *English* Miles, which account doth likewise nearly agree with the *Dutch* and *French*.

Definitions.

THE Earth being in the Form before Described, Astronomers have form'd an Artificial one in representation thereof, on which they have Pictured both Sea and Land in all their parts, and according to their Scituation so far as is known, a type of which is here delineated, where the straight Line 90. 90. 90 in one Hemisphere is the Axis of the World, the Arches 80. 80; 70. 70; *&c.* encreasing in bigness are parallels of Latitude, and the Arches 90. 80. 90; 90. 70. 90, *&c.* are hour Circles, or Meridians; among which is one that is the outermost which is as it were the Landmark of the whole Sphere, being the bounds from whence the Longitude of any particular place is accounted quite round the Globe.

Now this Meridian from whence we begin to reckon the Longitude, has been differently assigned by several Nations, for the *Arabian* and *Nubian* Geographers, place it at the utmost Extremity of the *Western* shoar. Oc-

Ortelius, in his Sheet-Map of *Europe*, makes *London* to lie in 28 Degrees, but in his Sheet-Map of *France* and *Belgia*, it lies but in 21 Degrees of Longitude; ſo that where he begins his Longitude, is not exactly known.

The *Spaniards*, ſince the *Weſt-Indies* Conqueſt, begins at *Toledo*, and contrary to all other Accounts, reckon their Longitude is from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*.

Blaew, the *Dutch* Geographer, begins his at *Teneriff*, the moſt Noted of the *Canary* Iſlands, though on his large Map of the World, he makes it paſs through *Tercera*, one of the *Azores*.

Sanſoon, the *French* Geographer, begins his at *Ferro*, one of the *Canaries*: Our late Geographers, eſpecially the *Engliſh*, place it in the *Azores*, ſome beginning at *Tercera*, others at *Corvo*, a third at *Gratioſia*; though upon our new ſort of Globes, and ſome late Maps, it is made to paſs through the *Weſtermoſt* part of St. *Michaels*.

So that Longitude is the diſtance of a place reckoned in the Equator, from the Meridian, which paſſes through that place you begin your Longitude from.

La-

Latitude is the neareſt diſtance of a place from the Equator, or the height of Pole above the Horizon.

Continent, is a great part of the Habitable Earth that lies together, not being divided by the Sea; ſuch is the whole *Continent* of *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*, as likewiſe *America*.

Iſland, is a piece of Land Environ'd quite round with Water, as *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, &c.

An *Iſthmus*, is that little Neck of Land that joins a piece of Land to the *Continent*; ſuch is that of *Sues*, which ties *Aſia* to *Africa*, and that of *Corinth*, which ties *Morea* to *Greece*.

Peninſula, is almoſt an Iſland, being that which is ſo tied to the *Continent* by an *Iſthmus*; ſuch is *Affrica* and *Morea*.

A *Promontory*, or *Cape*, is a high Land bending or running out into the Sea; ſuch is the Cape of St. *Vincent*'s, Cape of *Good Hope*, &c.

Mountain, is a part of the Earth higher than the reſt; ſuch is the *Alps*, the *Cheviot* Hills.

Of the Water.

THE Ocean, or Main Sea, is that vaſt body of the Water, that environs, or ſurrounds, the *Continent*.

Gulph, is an Arm of the Ocean, running in between Lands; ſuch is the Gulph of *Perſia*, *Arabia*, &c.

Straight, is a narrow Channel that joyns one Sea to another, or Gulph to the Ocean; ſuch is that of *Gibralter*, which joins the Mediteranean to the *Weſtern* Ocean.

Lake, is that which continually keeps ſtanding Water in it; ſuch is that of *Nicaragua* in *America*, and *Zair* in *Africa*.

River, is a freſh running Water, that looſes its Streams in the Sea; ſuch is *Thames*, *Severn*, &c.

Port, or *Harbour*, is a ſmall portion of the Sea of ſuch Depth, and ſo hemm'd in by the Land, that Ships may there Ride in Safety.

Bay, is likewiſe an Arm of the Ocean, but the Entrance thereof is much wider than that of a Gulph.

Shelf, is either a heap of Sand, or else a Rock that lies near the Surface of the Water.

Archipelago, is a Sea where many Islands are.

A short Description of the making and projecting of Circular Maps.

MAPS are only the Pictures, or Representations of any part, or parts, of the Globe in Plano, that is, they are a *Perspective* Draught either of the whole, or else some particular place, or part of the Earth: For suppose the Earth was Transparent, and the Eye to be placed some where in the Equator, and that at Right Angles, to the Line passing from the Eye to the opposite part of the Earth, a Plain be conceived to be placed cuting the Earth into two equal Parts, that is passing through the Earth's Center; then I say, if from the Eye Rays be imagined to pass thro' the said Plain, to every Physical Point in the obverse Hemisphere of the Earth, these Lines shall project Points upon the said Plain, which, if join'd, will give the true Picture of one

half of the places on the Earth's Surface. And becauſe, but one half of a Globe is to be ſeen at one time, therefore if you deſire a Repreſentation of the whole Terraqueous Globe, it muſt be done in two Hemiſpheres.

According to this Repreſentation, there is Geometrick Rules laid down, for Projecting and Delineating the Circles and Lines as they thus appear to the Eye, whether 'tis upon the plain of a Meridian, which makes the common Hemiſpheres, or elſe upon the Equator, which is that we call the *Polar* Projection, becauſe the Eye is ſuppoſed in the Pole? And this Projection is almoſt as frequent as the other.

As for the Geometrick Directions, for teaching how to draw theſe Circles and Lines, as they thus appear to the Eye, either upon the plain of the Meridian, or Equator, I ſhall not here ſhow, becauſe it properly belongs to the Projection of the Sphere.

How to lay down places upon the Hemiſpheres.

BUT ſuppoſing it done, I ſhall direct you how to lay down places upon the Hemiſpheres, having therefore compleated a Projection of the Imaginary Circles, *viz.* Equator, Meridian, Parallels, *&c.* as in the annexed Map of the World may be ſeen; conſider that the Longitude and Latitude of any place is determined by the Meridian, and Parallel of that place, ſo that having the Longitude and Latitude of any place, we may incert it in the Map thus: Count from the Meridian, or outermoſt Circle on the Equator, the Longitude of the place you deſire to Expreſs, ſo ſhall you thereby find the Meridian of that place; Then among the Parallels find the Latitude of that place, and in the point where the Meridian and Parallel interſect, is the place to be put in the Hemiſphere

By this Artifice, may the one half of the Earth's Surface, by taking ſeveral points, be delineated in Plano, juſt as it

it appears to the Eye in the aforesaid Position, and after the like manner is the other Hemisphere to be projected.

If you would make a Map, but of some large part of the Earth, such as *Europe*, *Asia*, *Germany*, *Spain*, *France*, &c. the method and manner of doing it, is the same with the preceding, only in this case, the projection is made much larger, and then cut off in a square form to such Latitude and Longitude, as will contain the extream Latitudes and Longitudes of that portion of the Earth you design a Map off. After the same manner may you divide it, if it be a Map of *Europe*, *Asia*, &c. into its Empires, Kingdoms and Provinces, by laying down the Latitudes and Longitudes thereof.

Of the making of right lin'd Maps.

MAPS that are Projected after this way, ought to be but of small places, that is, such which have scarce a sensible proportion to the whole Surface of the Earth, else they will be very Erronious, because the least portion of the Earth's Surface is Spherical, which, if we consider, and take for plain, as we do in this Case, must needs be false; but for small places lying either upon the *Equator*, or within few Degrees of it, they may without much Error be thus Represented, their Surface being very little differing from a true Plain.

In order therefore to make a Map of some such place, consider both the difference of *Longitude* and *Latitude* of the extream parts thereof; As suppose I would make a Map of a place, whose difference of *Longitude* is 4 Degrees, and the difference of *Latitudes*, if they were both *North* or *South* (else the sum of them) 6 Degrees; draw a blind Line, then take any

any length for a Degree, which let be as large as you pleaſe, for the larger the better: This length prick off 4 times on the ſaid Line, for your Degrees of *Longitude*, after which raiſe a Perpendicular, and take the ſame diſtance as before, and run off 6 times upon it, this done, compleat the *Parallelogram*, whoſe ſides in this Caſe, will be as 6 to 4, that is, the *Latitude* is 6 Degrees, and the *Longitude* 4, and this finiſhes the Limits of your *Map*. It will be neceſſary alſo to ſubdivide each Degree into 6, 10 or more equal parts, as the largeneſs of the Degree will permit; after which, prefix both to Top, Bottom, and each ſide the Numbers, Corresponding to the *Latitude* and *Longitudes*.

How to lay down Places in this Plan.

THE Plan, being thus prepared, and in it a Table of the *Longitudes* and *Latitudes*, of all the bounding parts of the place you would make a *Map* of, if laid down before you, which *Latitudes* are actually and nicely found by some large *Quadrant* or other Instrument, and the *Longitudes* calculated from the Bearings of Places, observed by the Needle, Distances measured, &c. Proceed as follows. Suppose one point of the place you design a *Map* of, is in the *Latitude* of 12 Degrees, 20 Minutes, and *Longitude* of 14 Degrees, 40 Minutes: Here I begin and count from the Bottom of the *Map*, upwards on each side, 2 Degrees 20 Minutes, and from those two points draw a blin'd line through the *Map*, this done, I count from the left hand side of the *Map* towards the right, both at Top and Bottom, 14 Degrees 40 Minutes, and from these two Points, draw an obscure Line also quite through the *Map*; the

the point where these two lines cross each other, is the true point, where such place ought to be set; after the same manner, proceed to insert all the boundaries, and principle places within the *Map*, by having their *Longitudes* and *Latitudes*; And here Note, That the more *Latitudes* and *Longitudes* of the Boundaries you take, the more exact and true will your *Map* be limited.

As for places that lie in great *North Latitude*, suppose betwixt 50 and 60 *deg.* there you must consider the Proportion, that is, betwixt one Degree in the Parallel of 55 Degrees of *Latitude*, and a Degree of the *Equator*, and by so much as the later exceeds the former, by so much must a Degree of *Latitude* exceed that of *Longitude*.

The Proportion for finding the Quantity of a Degree, in any Parallel, is this: *As the Diameter of the Equator, is to its Circumference, so is the Diameter of the Parallel of 55 Degrees, to its Circumference*; divide the Circumference of the *Equator* by 360. as also the Circumference of the *Parallel* of 55 Degrees; the first Quote is, the length of a Degree of *Longitude* in the *Equator*; the second, the

length of a Degree of *Longitude* in the *Parallel* of 55 Degrees of *Latitude*, and therefore by ſo much as the firſt of theſe Quotes exceeds the ſecond, by ſo much muſt a Degree in *Latitude*, exceed that of *Longitude*, in the making of ſuch a *Map*. This brief Account, will I hope, give ſome light into the Method of making and projecting of *Maps*, in the proſecution of which, I might have been more Copious, by adding of Cuts, and making a Table of the *Longitudes* and *Latitudes* of the Boundaries of ſome places, and ſo actually transfering them into the Plan or Scheme; but when I conſidered my deſign was more to ſhew their uſe, than the method of making them, I purpoſely omitted it. If a *Map* was to be made of any ſmall County, Hundred, Lordſhip, *&c.* of about 20 or 30 Miles round, it is not ſo exactly Determined by *Longitudes* and *Latitudes*, but by an actual ſurvey of the ſame with ſome Inſtrument, as Semicircle, Theodelite, *&c.*

General Notes for using of Maps.

IN moſt of the *Circular Maps*, obſerve, That having found the Name, you are not to take that part of the Map, poſſeſt by ſuch Name, for the true poſition of the place; but you are to ſeek either over, under, or on one ſide of ſuch Name for this Mark (o) and where that ſtand there is the true point of that place.

In *Right Lin'd Maps*, Towns and Places are generally repreſented by the ſhape of a little Houſe, Cities with the like Mark, but ſomething bigger.

When any Map is placed right before you, then take Notice, That the bottom part, or part next to you, generally is the *Southern* part, the top, or part fartheſt from you, the *North* part; that next your left Hand, the *Weſt* part, and the other oppoſite, or next the right Hand, the *Eaſt*; which Quarters or Parts, are commonly Denoted, either by the Words, *North*, *South*, *Weſt* and *Eaſt*, writ at Top or Bottom, and on each ſide, or elſe by a Compaſs, which is round like a Wheel, having 32 points iſſuing from the Center, which repreſents

the 32 points of the Compass; at the end of one of them is the Picture of a *Flower-de-luce*, which always points exactly to the *North*.

Hence 'tis Evident, That you must always seek for the *Latitude* on the sides of the *Map*, and the *Longitude* at Top and Bottom; which sometimes is differently Numbred, by reason that at the top of the Map, the *Longitude* may be reckoned from one place, and at the bottom from another.

Observe also in Maps of *Empires* and *Kingdoms*, the Divisions of it, in *Principalities*, *Provinces* or *Counties*, is generally performed by a small prickt irregular line.

Rivers, is commonly Denoted by a full *Black Line*, and sometimes by a *Double Line*.

Roads, are variously Pictured, *viz.* in some *Maps*, by small *Black Lines*, in others, by double *Prickt Lines*, and sometimes by single *Prickt Lines*.

Mountains, are represented by a *Black Clouded Figure*, in shape like a Bell.

The *Sea* is frequently in all coloured Maps painted *Green*, if the Maps are not coloured, the space Denoting the *Sea* is left White.

The

The *Land* is bounded from the Sea by an Irregular *Dark clouded Line*, which if the Map be Painted, is generally Coloured.

But in Maps, there is generally an Explanation of the *Marks* and *Characters* there used, as how they Note Boundaries, Roads and Rivers; also which mark signifies Cities, which Market Towns, which Villages, &c.

Take Notice likewise, that to several Maps, there are three sorts of Scales, to which are prefixed the names *Magna*, *Mediocria* and *Parva*, the meaning of which is this, that you should measure the great Miles upon the *Magna* scale, The Mean Miles upon the *Mediocria* Scale; And the Small Miles upon the *Parva* Scale; For not only other Countrey Miles differ from ours, but even we among our selves; the Miles in *Yorkshire* and several other places being much larger than those about *London*.

How to find out places upon any sort of Maps.

THere is but two Methods of finding out places in any Map, the one is by *Longitude* and *Latitude*, and the

the other by *Bearing* and *Distance*, the former of which is most peculiar to circular *Maps*, the later to right lin'd *Maps*; though either of the said methods may be used, for the finding of places in both kinds of *Maps*.

As to the first of these, there is one grand difficulty in it, which is upon account of beginning the *Longitude*, because as I have already observed, in one Map, the *Longitude* begins from *Gratiosa*, another from St. *Michael*, a third from *Teneriff*, and a fourth from some other place; so that unless you know, from what place they reckon the *Longitude* of any Map, you can never know, by this method, how to find out any place in such Map, though the *Longitude* and *Latitude* of the place be given, which indeed is a very great misfortune; For was all the *Geographers* but unanimously agreed from whence to begin it, that is, would they but all agree to fix it at any on particular place, it would make the Science of *Geography* very Easie and Pleasant.

But however, because it is otherwise at present, I shall incert a Table, shewing the difference of *Longitude* betwixt *Rico Teneriff*, and most of the principal

places

places from whence they have begun to reckon, and then proceed to the method of doing it.

		d.	*m.*
Betwixt *Pico Teneriff*, and	*Toledo*	15.	53.
	Gratiosa	10.	25.
	Tercera	9.	00.
	Palma or *Ferro*	2.	50.
	Corvo	13.	25.
	St. *Michaels*	8.	5.

Suppose in the Sheet-map of the World, that is, in the small *Hemisphers*, I would find out *Jerusalem*, which is in the *Longitude* of 66. *d.* 00. *m.* counted from St. *Michaels*, and *Latitude* of 33. *d.* 10. *m. North.* Here I begin at the outer Circle, which is the first *Meridian*, from whence the *Longitude* is reckoned, and counted upon the *Equator* 66. *d.* its *Longitude*; then I reckon from the *Equator*, on the first *Meridian* upward toward the *North-Pole* 32. *d.* 10. *m.* the *Latitude*, and so tracing that Parallel till I come right against the *Longitude* I find this mark (o) and the word *Jerusalem* writ close by it, whence I Conclude, that is the true position of *Jerusalem*.

And

And here, Note, That if in your *Hemisphere* the *Longitude* is not reckoned from St. *Michaels*, but some other place, then you must consider whether such place lies *East* or *West* of St. *Michaels*, and how many Degrees; and accordingly substract, or add, such difference from or to the given *Longitude* of any place, to get the *Longitude* of such place in that Map.

As for Example; Suppose I look in a Map for *London*, whose Longitude from St. *Michaels* is about 27 *d.* 30 *m.* Now perhaps this Map begins the Longitude from the *Westermost* part of *Spain*, which is 16 Degrees *East* of St. *Michaels*; here I must Substract 16 from 27. 30. the Remainder 11. 30. is the Longitude of *London* in such Map. If the Map had begun his Longitude from any place that lies *West* of St. *Michaels*, as from the Isle *Corvo*, which is near 5 *d.* 20 *m.* *West* of St. *Michaels*, then to 27. 30. I must have added 5 Degree 20. *m.* and it will give 32 *d.* 20 *m.* the Longitude of *London* in that Map, which reckons his Longitude from *Corvo*.

The second way how places may be found, is thus: Suppose I would find

Bourdeaux in *France*, whose bearing is very near full *South* from *London*, and distance therefrom about 200 Miles; there I trace the *Meridian* that paſſes through *London*, which may nearly be done by the Eye or a Rule (if none be actually drawn) 200 Miles, and there about you ſhall find the ſame place.

There is another way for finding out places upon Maps, but it is peculiar, and ſerves only ſome ſort or kind, the method of it is thus: The Maps are (by lines drawn Parallel to the ſides thereof) divided into certain long Slips, or Spaces, about an Inch broad, which ſpaces is again ſub-divided into ſmall Squares, by other lines drawn Parallel to the top and bottom near the ſame diſtance of the former.

On both ſides of the Map, againſt each Space, is ſet Letters, as *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c. There is alſo both at top and bottom of the Map, other Letters ſet differing from the former; by help of theſe Letters a Table is conſtructed, having in it the Names of all the places, and againſt each Name two Letters, as (*ab*) or (*bn*) &c. by which Letters I can find out any place in the Map. Thus,

Sup-

Suppose I seek for *Babylon*, in such a sort of Map, against which I find (*s s*) then I seek on the side of the Map for *s*, and at the top for *s*, and at the Angle of meeting, that is in the little Square right against both these Letters, is *Babylon*, the place sought.

But in most of these sort of Maps, there generally is Directions for the using of them, Printed in some vacant place of it.

Of measuring Distances on Circular Maps.

First, If the two places, whose Distance you seek, lie on the *Equator*, then the Degrees upon the *Equator*, contain'd betwixt them, multiplied by 70, gives the Miles they are distant from one another.

Secondly, If the two places have the same *Longitude*, and both *North* or *South* Latitude, then the difference of their *Latitudes* multiplied by 70, gives their distance in Miles.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, If the two places have the same *Longitude*, but different *Latitudes*, i. e. one *North*, and the other *South*, then the sum of their *Latitudes* multiplied by 70, will give their distance in Miles.

Fourthly, If the two places have both *North* or *South* Latitude, but 180 Degrees difference of *Longitude*, then the sum of the complements of their Latitudes multiplied by 70, gives their distance in *English* Miles.

Fifthly, If the two places have different *Latitudes*, i. e. one *North*, and the other *South*, and 180 Degrees difference of *Longitude*, then the difference of their *Latitudes* taken from 180 Degrees, and the remainder multiplied by 70, gives their distance in Miles.

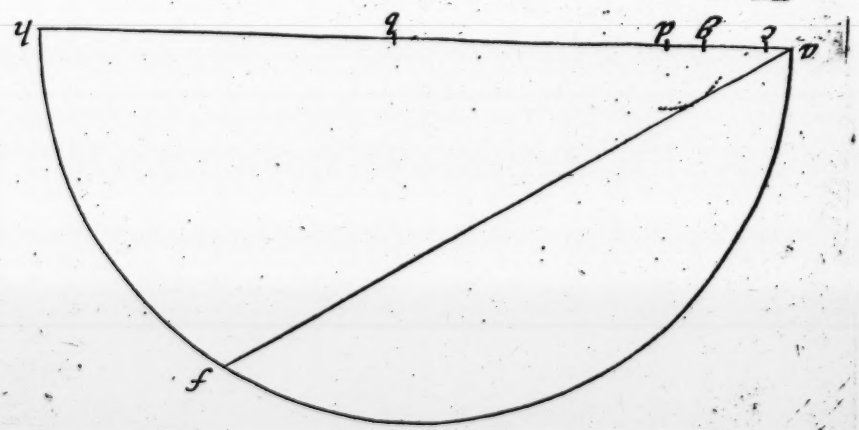
If the places be not in any of the Positions aforesaid, but differ both in *Longitude* and *Latitude*, then having their *Latitude* and difference of *Longitude* with a Scale of versed Lines, to find their distance, proceed thus:

Suppose the distance was required betwixt *London*, whose Latitude is 51 *d.* 30 *m.* N. and *Babylon* in *Caldea*, whose Latitude is 35. 00 N. their difference of Longitude being 47 *d.* 30 *m.* *First*,

First, draw a line at pleasure, and with the versed Sine of 90 Degrees, describe the Semicircle *a f b*: this done, find the sum and difference of both *Latitudes*, take the sum 86. 30. from 180 Degrees, the remainder 93 *d.* 30 *m.* take from the Scale of versed Sines, and set from *a* to *b* on the Diameter *a b*; take also 16 *d.* 30 *m.* the difference of *Latitudes* from the said Scale of versed Sines, and lay from *a* to *c*. In like manner, set upon the said Diameter the difference of *Longitude* 47. 30. taken as before from *a* to *d*. Then take the distance *b c*, and set from *b* to *f* upon the Arch, and draw the line *a f*, which done, with your Compasses take the nearest distance betwixt *d*, and the line *a f*, and lay from *c* to *g*; the distance *a g* taken off and applied to the Scale of versed Sines, will give neat 37 *d.* 30 *m.* which multiplied by 70 giveth 2625. their nearest distance in *English* Miles.

There is another way which is sometimes used for measuring Distances upon these general Projections. But it is not so exact the former, and therefore not to be used where nicety is required. The method of performance is thus.

Take


q
p
f

Take the Distances of the places (as they lie in the Map) betwixt your Compasses; this Extent apply either to the *East* or *West* side, as right against the two places as you can, and it will give you the Degrees they are distant, which if multiplied by 70, gives their Distance in *English* Miles.

And here Note, That the farther distant places are, the greater is the Error, and contrary, &c.

This method is to be used only upon Maps of the Quarters, and great Empires or Kingdoms; such as, *Tartary*, *Germany*, *Egypt*, and the like, and not up the *Hemispheres*.

Other ways there are for finding the distance of places, both as they lie in the *Hemispheres*, or by having their *Latitudes* and difference of *Longitudes*, but they being something foreign to the present Design, because not practicable without the knowledge of the nature of Projection and Calculation, I purposely neglect them.

How to measure Distances on right lin'd Maps.

DIstances are easily Measured on these sort of Maps; for having found the two places on the Map, whose Distance you require, set one foot of the *Compasses* in one place, and extend the other foot to the other; this Extent applied, either to Bottom, Top, or Sides of the Map, shews you how many Degrees they are distant, which multiplied by 70, gives their distance in *English* Miles, if there be any odd Minuits above the degrees for every 6 of them, allow 1 Miles.

But generally to these kind of Maps, there is annexed a Scale of Miles, so that having the distance betwixt any two places, 'tis but applying it to this Scale, and you have the Miles they are distant by inspection.

Of the Zones.

A *Zone* ſignifies a *Belt* or *Girdle*, but here is to be underſtood a certain quantity of Land, included by (one or) two *Parallels*. Now the Number of *Zones*, Geographers have divided the Globe into, are Five: Of which there are two *Temperate*, two *Frigid* or *Frozen*, and one *Torrid*.

The *Torrid Zone* is that ſpace of Earth, contained betwixt the two *Tropicks*, viz. *Cancer* and *Capricorn* being in Breadth to 47 Degrees, which is 3290 *Engliſh* Miles; upon this *Zone* or Tract of Earth, lies moſt part of *Africa*, a great part of *South America*, alſo ſeveral Iſlands, as *Java*, *Sumatra*, St. *Thomas*, &c. The Antients, both *Philoſophers*, *Divines* and *Poets*, counted this *Zone* altogether inhabitable, by reaſon of the extream Heat, and therefore termed it intemperate, but later Diſcoveries have prov'd to the contrary. The Inhabitants of this

Zone are called *Amphiſcians*, becauſe they have their ſhadows both ways at Noon, that is, one part of the Year it is toward the *North*, the other part toward the *South*.

The *Temperate Zones* are thoſe ſpaces of Earth, included betwixt the *Tropicks* and *Polar Circles*, the *North* temperate *Zone* being that portion of Earth contained betwixt the *Tropick* of *Cancer* and *Artick Circle*; the *South* Temperate *Zone*, is that part or portion of Earth, bounded by the *Tropick of Capricorn* and *Antartick* Circle; each of theſe *Zones* are in breadth 43 Degrees, that is, 3010 Miles; in the *Northern* Temperate *Zone*, lies almoſt all *Europe* and the *North* part of *Africa*, as alſo a conſiderable part of *Aſia* and *America*; the *Southern* Temperate *Zone* is not ſo well known to us, it being far diſtant from our Habitation. Theſe *Zones* are termed Temperate, becauſe the Sun-beams being caſt Obliquely, cannot create that exceſſive heat, as they do where they fall Perpendicular. They in ſome meaſure pertake of the Extremities of Heat and Cold, proceeding from the *Torrid* and *Frigid Zones*; thoſe that inhabit in theſe *Zones*

are called *Heteroſcians*, becauſe their ſhadows is but one way.

The *Frigid*, or *Frozen Zones*, are thoſe two tracts of Earth environ'd by the two *Polar Circles*; that Encloſed by the *Artick Circle*, is called the *Northern* Frigid *Zone*; the other Encompaſſed, is the *Southern* Frigid *Zone*, their Diameter is 47 Degrees, which is 3290 *Engliſh* Miles. Under the *Northern* Frigid *Zone* lies *Greenland*, *Lapland*, *Nova Zembla*, and part of the *Tartarian* Ocean, whether there is any Land in the *Southern* Frigid *Zone*, is not known to us that inhabit this part of the Earth. The Coldneſs of theſe *Zones*, is cauſed from the very Oblique, falling of the Sun's Rays upon the Earth's Surface, from which his Action is ſo ſmall, that the heat proceeding from him in the warmeſt day they there have, is ſcarce ſufficient to melt the Congealed Rocks of Ice and Snow. Thoſe that inhabit theſe parts of the Earth, are called *Periſcians*, becauſe their ſhadows are throwe quite round them, they are under great inconveniencies; Firſt, by reaſon of the extream Cold they ſuffer, and ſecondly, becauſe their whole year is but one Day and Night; for when the *Sun* is once

risen, he sets not again for half a Year together, and when he sets, rises not again for as long a time.

Of the Climates.

THe *Climates* are certain spaces of Earth, limited by two *Parallels*, distant from the Equinoctial toward each Pole; the difference betwixt the *Zones* and *Climates*, is this: The principal Office of the *Zones* is to distinguish the quality of the Air, in respect of Heat and Cold, and the alteration of Shadows; But the office of the *Climates* is to shew the greatest difference in the length of the Days and Nights, as also the Variation in the rising and seting of the Stars.

Those that live under the *Equator*, have their Day and Night equal, but those places that recede so far from the *Equator*, as to make the difference of the longest artificial Day, half an hour longer than it is, where the longest day is 12 hours and a half, there ends the first *Climate*, and there the second begins; if therefore according to the increase of days

days the *Climates* be reckoned, there will be 24 in each *Hemiſphere*, that is in all 48, counting no farther than the *Polar Circles*; for the places in that parallel of Latitude, conciding with either *Polar Circle*, have their longeſt day above 24 hours long. Now *Geographers* have given Names only to 9 of thoſe in the *Northern* Hemiſphere, and theſe Names are taken from the moſt famous places, through which the Parallel Circles paſs that bound them. As,

Dia-Meroes.
Dia-Syenes.
Dia-Alexandrias.
Dia-Rhodu.
Dia-Rhomes.
Dia-Pontu.
Dia-Boriſthenes.
Dia-Britanias.
Dia-Tanaidos.

The *Southern Climates* are diſtinguiſhed by the Word *Ante*, as *Ante Dia Meroes*, *Ate Dia Synenes*, &c.

Of the properties of the ſeveral Inhabitants of the Earth.

THoſe People living put under the *Equator*, have great Heat, having two Summers, one when he paſſes the firſt of *Aries*, the other when he paſſeth the firſt point of *Libra*, and has alſo two Winters, which are when he paſſes the firſt points of *Cancer* and *Capricorne*, for then the Sun is fartheſt remote from thoſe People, (though not ſo remote, but that their Winters are much hotter than our Summers;) whence 'tis evident, their two Summers are our *Spring* and *Autumn*, and our Winter and Summer their two Winters; their Noon-Shades are thrown both to the *North* and *South*, and ſometimes directly under them, that is, they have none at all. Their Artificial Day is always juſt 12 Hours long, they ſee the whole *Phænomenæ* of the Heavens, for all the Planets and Stars to thoſe Inhabitants, do Ariſe, Culminate, and Set once in 24 Hours.

D

Secondly,

Secondly, For those who inhabit betwixt the Equinoctial and Topick of *Cancer*, they have some Seasons as the former, *viz.* two Summers and two Winters; for the Sun twice a Year passeth their *Zenith*, their Noon-shadows are likewise thrown both to the *North* and *South* part of Heaven, and sometimes directly under them, their longest day is something longer then 12 Hours.

Thirdly, The Inhabitants under the Tropick of *Cancer*, that is, such People that have their *Zenith* in the said Tropick, have the Sun but once a year in their *Zenith*, and that is when he is in the first point of *Cancer*, they have but one Summer and one Winter; their Noon-shadow is always toward the *North*, except when he is just in the Tropick, and then there is none at all, their longest day is 13 *h.* 36 *m.* long.

Fourthly, The People that Inhabit betwixt the Tropick of *Cancer*, and the *Circle Artick*, have the Sun never *Vertical*; their shadows are always thrown toward the *North*, and their Artifical Days

is

is of all lengths, *viz.* from 13 *h.* 36 *m.* to 24 Hours.

Fifthly, Thoſe that have their *Zenith* in the *Artick Circle*, that is, ſuch who live juſt upon that Circle, have the Pole of the Ecliptick juſt in their *Zenith*, and conſequently the Ecliptick coinciding with their Horizon, and therefore the Tropick of *Cancer* muſt be all above the Horiſon, and the Tropick of *Capricorn* quite under the *Horizon*, ſo that the Sun being in the firſt point of *Cancer*, their artificial Day is juſt 24 hours long, and their Night but a Moment, their ſhadow is caſt quite round them.

Sixthly, The People inhabiting betwixt the *North-pole*, and *Artick Circle*, have their Horizon cutting the Ecliptick in two points, and a certain portion of it equally diſtant from the firſt point of *Cancer* that never ſets, but remains always above the Horizon; whence it cometh to paſs, that all the time the Sun is paſſing this portion of the Ecliptick, they have continual Day and no Night, the length of which is more or leſs, according to the portion of the Ecliptick

ecliptick that never ſets, being about one Month long when the ſaid portion is 30 Degrees, two Months when the ſaid portion is 60 Degrees, or two Signs, and ſo on: That is, the farther *North*, the longer day, till at laſt you come juſt under the Pole it ſelf, where the whole Year is but one Day and Night, each being half a Year: In this Poſition alſo, there is a certain portion of the Ecliptick, equidiſtant from the firſt point of *Capricorn*, that never Riſes or comes above the Horizon, ſo that during the time the Sun is paſſing the ſaid Portion, there is perpetual Night to theſe Inhabitants, their ſhadows are alſo projected quite round them.

Seventhly, As for thoſe people (if any be) inhabiting juſt under the Pole, they have the Equinoctial coinciding with their Horizon, and have always but the *Northern* half of the Ecliptick above the Horizon, ſo that their Year is but one natural Day as before was hinted; for when the Sun paſſeth the firſt point of *Aries*, then to thoſe People he ariſes, and ſets not again till he paſſes the firſt point of *Libra*, which is half a Year after

after, they never see no more then half the Heavens at once, all the *Southern* Hemisphere being totally obscured from their sighe; their shadow is likewise cast clear round them, the end of it projecting a *Concentrick Circle*.

Of the Perieci, Antieci *and* Antipodes.

THE Inhabitants of the Earth compared with one another in respect of their Scituation, are *Perieci* and *Antieci*, *Antipodes*.

The *Perieci*, are those People that dwell in opposite points of the same Parallel, that is, they have the same *Latitude* with us, but 180 Degrees difference of *Longitude*, and therefore their Days and Nights are equal to ours, only they are contrary; that is, our Noon is their Mid-night, and our Evening their Morning. So their Seasons are at the same time with ours.

Antieci, are those People that dwell over against each other, they have the same

ſame *Meridian*, and are equally diſtant from the *Equator*, one having as much *South Latitude*, as the other has *North Latitude*; they have the ſame Hours with us, that is, our Noon and their Noon, is at the ſame inſtant of time: But the Seaſons are different, for when 'tis Summer with us, 'tis Winter with them, and contrary.

The *Antipodes* (as the word imports) are ſuch as dwell *feet* to *feet*, that is, they are ſuch People that inhabit juſt under us, having as much *South Latitude* as we have *North*, and 180 Degrees difference of *Longitude*; their neareſt diſtance is 180 *Degrees*, or 12600 *Miles*, which is half the circumference of the Earth; their Hour-Seaſons and all other Accidents are quite contrary, for our Noon is their Mid-night, our Summer their Winter, and our *Autumn* their Spring, we can ſee no more of their Stars, than they do of ours, and the Stars that never riſe to them, never ſet to us, and contrary.

A Catalogue of some of the chiefest Places in the World, with their Latitudes and Longitudes from London; *Extracted from the best Tables now Extant.*

Places Names.	Lat.		Long.	
Aberdeen in *Scotland.*	58	04	358	15
Alexandria.	30	58	35	00
Amsterdam.	52	25	5	00
Antwerp.	51	12	4	15
Aracta in *Syria.*	36	00	50	00
Athens in *Greece.*	37	42	28	30
Babylon in *Caldea.*	35	00	47	30
Berwick in *England.*	55	50	358	30
Bethlehem in *Judea.*	31	50	42	00
Bononia in *Italy.*	43	49	11	15
Briſtol in *Italy.*	51	28	257	00
Breme in *Saxony.*	53	10	9	30
Calicut in *Eaſt-India.*	11	30	88	00
Canterbury in *England.*	51	25	01	00
Comportella in *Spain.*	43	00	351	00
Conimbria in *Luſitania.*	40	15	351	45

Places Names.	Lat.		Long.	
Cambridge.	52	17	0	30
Conſtantinople in *Thrace.*	43	00	34	30
Damaſcus in *Syria.*	34	0	45	30
Darby in *England.*	53	3	358	30
Dantzick in *Purſia.*	54	23	18	30
Dublin in *Ireland.*	53	11	353	15
Durham in *England.*	54	17	358	30
Edinburgh in *Scotland.*	57	06	357	30
Exter in *England.*	50	53	356	30
Frankford Odar.	52	20	15	00
Frankford Mane.	50	2	8	45
Gloceſter in *England.*	51	58	357	45
Ter Gooſe in *Zeland.*	51	30	4	15
Gaunt in *Flanders.*	51	04	4	30
Goa in *Judia.*	16	00	87	30
Grats in *Styria.*	47	02	14	00
Haſſina in *Denmark.*	55	43	13	00
Hartford in *England.*	51	55	359	45
Huntington in *England.*	52	24	359	45
Jeruſalem.	32	10	45	30
Leyden in *Holland.*	52	07	5	15
Lisbon in *Portugal.*	38	45	351	30
Leverpool in *England.*	53	22	357	30
London.	51	30	00	00
Lyons.	45	16	5	00
Madrid.	40	45	257	45
Mount in *Cornwall.*	50	39	354	45
Mentz in *Germany.*	51	31	11	15

Mun-

Places Names.	Lat.		Long.	
Munster in *Westphalia.*	51	54	7	00
Naples.	40	42	15	00
Norimberg.	52	40	12	00
Norwich.	52	44	1	00
Niniveh.	35	50	54	30
Orleans in *France:*	48	08	00	00
Oxford.	51	40	358	45
Prague.	56	00	14	30
Paris.	48	5	2	30
Quinzay in *China:*	40	0	12	00
Rome.	42	2	12	45
Roterdam.	51	55	3	45
Roan in *Normandy.*	49	30	1	30
Rochel.	45	49	359	00
Smyrna.	38	50	33	30
Stockholm.	48	50	15	45
Syracuse.	36	50	16	15
Thessalonica:	41	32	26	45
Toledo.	40	10	354	00
Valence in *Spain.*	39	45	358	15
Venice.	45	15	12	30
Vienna.	48	22	17	00
Uranilerg.	55	55	13	00
Warwick.	52	25	358	30
Wittenberg.	51	52	13	30
Winchester.	51	13	358	00
Worms Germany.	50	25	7	45
Yarmouth.	52	45	1	30
York.	54	00	359	00

An Account of the Factories and Places now in Poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, French, Dutch, Spaniſh, Portugueſe *and* Danes, *both in the* Eaſt *and* Weſt-Indies.

To the *Engliſh* belong in *Aſia*.

Fort S. George [aliter *Madraſſipatan*] on Coaſt *Cormandel*.
Bombay Caſtle and Iſland on the Weſt Coaſt of *Decan*.

In the Eaſt of *Biſnager*.
- Pettipole
- Maſulipatan
- Madapollam
- Viceagaparam

In *Bengal*.
- Hughly
- Balleſore
- Caſſum bezar
- Maulda
- Daca
- Tutta Nutta
- Pattana

In the *Moguls* Empire.
- Agra
- Cambaya
- Surrat
- Amadarad
- Baroch
- Dabul *in* Decan.

On the Coaſt of *Malabar*.
- Callicut
- Carnar

In *Perſia*.
- Iſpahan
- Gombroone
- Buſſora

Maſcat, Mocha } In *Arabia.*

Smirna in Natolia.

Achem, Indrapora, Bengalis, Jambee } In the Iſland *Sumatra.*

Bantam *in Java*, till expelled by the Dutch, 1682.

Macaſſar *in the* Iſle *Celebes*, but now expell'd.

Camboida in the K. of *Siam.*

Tonquen, Canton } In *China.*

In *Africa.*

Tangier, *in the* Coaſt of *Barbary*, near the *Straights*, but now demoliſhed.

Fort S. Andrew, *Fort* S. Philip } On the Coaſt of the *Jaloſes.*

The mouth of the River *Sierra Leona*, in the Weſt of *Guinea.*

The Iſland of S. *Helens* Weſt of *Ethiopia*, S. Lat. 16 deg.

Benin *in the Eaſt* part of *Guinea.*

Calabar, Tagrin, Madrebomba, Taxorari, Cape Corſo, Emacham } On the South Coaſt of *Guinea.*

In *America.*

New England, New York, Penſilvania, New Jerſey { Eaſt / Weſt }, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina } On the Coaſt of *Virginia.*

As alſo they poſſeſs Port *Nelſon* in *Hudſons* Bay.

Newfound-

Newfoundland in part.
Jamaica one of the greater *Antilles.*
Bermudus lying E. of *Florida.*
New Providence one of the *Lucajos.*
Long Island lying S. of *New York.*
Anguilla
Berbuda
St. Chriſtopher
Nevis
Antego
Montſerrat
Dominica
St. Vincent
Barbados } 6 of the *Caribee* Iſlands.

To the *Spaniards* belong in *Aſia.*

Luconia
Tandaya
Mindano
S. Juan
Mindore
Panay } 6 of the *Philippin*, and moſt of the reſt.

In *Africa.*
The Trade on the Weſt Coaſt of *Africa.*
The *Canary* Iſlands.

In *America.*
New Spain, *whoſe Parliaments are* Mexico. Guadalajara. Guatimala.
A conſiderable part of New Mexico.
S. Auguſtins
S. Matthews } in *Florida.*
Terra Firma, *whoſe Parliaments are* Panama. Granada.

Peru, *who Parliaments are* { Quito. Lima. De la Plata.

Chili.

A great part of Paraguay.

Several Islands, particularly those of { Cuba. Hispaniola. Port-Rico.

To the *Portuguese* belong in *Asia*.

Several Factories in Persia.

Asterim, Ougelli } upon the *Ganes*.

Chaul *a considerable Town*.

Massagan *a little Village* } in *Decan*.

Morro

Caranga

Goa *with her Fortresses and adjacent Islands* { Coran. Divar.

Macao *upon the Coast of* China.

The Fort Larentoque *in the Island* Solor *E. of* Flores.

Aracan

Pegu

Tanacerin } in *Peninsula* Indiæ *extra Gangem*.

Ligor

Cambodia

Golcond

Agra

Amadabat } Already mentioned.

Cambaia

Surat

Baroch

Bengala

In *Africa*. { S. Augustins S. Matthews

Mazagan *in the Kingdom of* Morocco.

Some

Some Forts on the River S. Domingo *in the County of the* Jalofes.

Some Forts on the Coasts of { Guinea. Congo. Angola.

A great part of { *The Coasts of* Cafres, *and* Zanguebar.

The Trade of the E. Coast from the Cape Good Hope, *to the* R. Sea.

Several Islands, especially those of the { *Isles of Cape* Verde. Azores. Madera.

In *America.*

All the Coast of Brasil *divided into many Captainships.*

Estero
Conduba
Cogemine } *Towards the mouth of the River* Amazon.

To the *French* belong in *Asia.*

Bereaux
New Surrat } in the *Moguls* Empire.

The Island S. Maria *lying South West of* Goa.

Some Forts in { The Kingdom of *Siam.* The Island of *Java.*

In *Africa.*

Fort *Dauphin* in *Madagascar.*
A Fort on the River *Senega.*
The Trade of *Africa* upon the River { Senega. Gambia.
Rufisque near Cape *Verde.*
Great Sestre
And Ardra } in *Guinea.*

In

In *America.*

Montreal
The three Rivers } in *Canada.*
Quebeck

Tadonſack, *and ſome other places on the River* St. Laurence.

A great part of Nova Scotia.

Bay Plaſenſa
Bay Blacco } in *New-found-land.*

Fort S. Louis *in the Iſland* Cayene *lying E. of* Guyana.

S. Bartholomew.
Sancta Cruz.
S. Martins.
Guadaloupe.
La Deſiree.
Maria Galants.
Les Saintes. } Some of the Antilles.
Martinico.
S. Aloiſia.
Granada.
Domingo *in part.*
Grenadins.
La Tortue.

To the *Dutch* belong in *Aſia.*

Toticorin
Negapatam
Karkall } *on the Coaſt* Cormandel.
Fort Geldery
Pallecate

Malacca.
Ceylon.
Java,
And moſt of the Moluccoes, *tho' of right they belong to the* Engliſh.

Perſia.

Persia.
The Moguls *Empire.*
Cormandel.
Malabar.
Siam.
Malacca.
Smmatra.
China.
Java.
Celebes.
Borneo.
Arabia.
} Are several Factories.

In *Africa,*

Arguin
Gora
} near Cape *Verde.*

Many Forts in Congo.
Some near the Cape of Good Hope.
S. Maurice *in* Madagascar.
Factories
Forts
} *In* Guinea.

In *America.*

The City Coro *in the North of* Terra Firma.
The Island Curacco, *one of the* Sotovanto.
Some Forts on the Coast of Guyana.

To the *Danes* belong in *Asia.*

Frankebar
Dansburge
} *on the Coast of* Cormandel.

In *Africa.*

Fort Frederickburgh *nigh Cape* Corso
The Castle of Christianburg
} *in* Guinea.

In America *is* New Denmark *in the North part thereof.*

These

These are the Principal *European* Plantations, both in the *East* and *West-Indies*.

FINIS.

Advertisements.

ALL sorts of Spheres, Globes, Maps, Chards, Mathematical Books, and other Instruments, are Sold by *Philip Lea*, at the *Atlas* and *Hercules* in *Cheapside*.

ALL sorts of Mathematical Instruments both for Sea and Land, are most Correctly Made, and Sold, by *John Worgan*, under St. *Dunstan's* Church in *Fleet-street*.

380406.